

# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 1, 1929  
IS JAPANESE PROBLEM REVIVING?  
INJUNCTIONS AGAINST CRIME  
INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED  
ON COMMUNITY CHEST  
ABOUT THAT CITY MANAGER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

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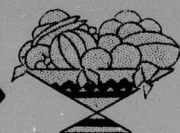
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## THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE  
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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1659 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.  
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.  
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—Ivan Flamm, Secy, 50 Laguna.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1929

No. 4

## IS JAPANESE PROBLEM REVIVING?

Two units of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Committee on the Orient, and the National Committee on American-Japanese Relations, decided in a joint meeting of their respective executive committees, held recently at New York, to put into operation at once plans considered prior to the recent election for securing immigration quota for Japan. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick was placed in charge of the campaign with full authority and will delegate to others the duty of approaching Congress and various organizations of national scope.

Reports received at the meeting indicated that the time is ripe for such a movement. It is in accord with the declaration of the recent national convention of the Federal Council which recited that the exclusion measure is not only preventing cordial relations between the United States and Oriental countries, but is also a serious detriment to Christian evangelization efforts in those countries.

Prominent university lights, including Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford, church and other organizations, and leading newspapers were quoted as favoring such a concession to Japan. It was said that even the government's labor department and the department of state favor quota for Japan.

Among the letters received at Palo Alto, Calif., and which have been sent to Washington for consideration of President-elect Hoover is one from the Kobe (Japan) Japan-American Society signed by its president, Shinkichi Tamura. It requests that Hoover on assuming office recommend to Congress such amendments to the law excluding as immigrants all aliens ineligible to citizenship as will make exception for the Japanese. It is pointed out that every person in Japan desires such an amendment and that it would remove existing causes of dissatisfaction and misunderstanding. Mr. Hoover's victory is declared to be very gratifying to the Japanese because he is well versed in the problems of the Far East, having lived there for some years. The text of the letter has been made public in the Japanese-American News of San Francisco, through a letter from its Kobe correspondent.

The Washington Star, in an editorial headed "Japan's Enduring Grievance," calls attention to Baron Tanaka's recent declaration before the Japanese Diet, that between his country and the United States "the matter of immigration law, which has been pending for the past few years, has not yet been composed." The editorial recalls that Japan's pride was much hurt by passage of the exclusion measure, and that President and state department both urged that the matter be adjusted by negotiating another immigration agreement with Japan. It suggests that Japan desires some action by which there will be removed from her citizens the ignominious stigma of being classed as "undesirable fifth-class immigrants," and that she would perhaps be satisfied with quota classification which would admit less than 200 per year. The editorial concludes that in the absence of some adjustment Japan will continue to regard the exclusion measure as an enduring grievance.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, is authority for the statement that the California Legislature before its adjourn-

ment will probably be asked to investigate the evidences of a preconcerted campaign in Japan and this country to force Congress to take a preliminary step for admission of Oriental immigration by granting quota to the Japanese. The Legislature will be asked, if the facts justify such action, to make known to Congress the determination of California to resist any attempt to nullify or make special exceptions to the exclusion measure of the immigration act, while at the same time declaring its desire to support President Coolidge's policy in showing our friendship for Japan by means other than immigration legislation.

At the San Francisco office of the California Joint Immigration Committee, representing the state organizations of American Legion, Federation of Labor and Native Sons, inquiry was made as to the announced plan of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, inaugurating an active campaign to secure from Congress immigration quota for Japan. V. S. McClatchy, executive officer of the committee, said the report apparently was true, and that if necessary, the committee would meet the issue before Congress as it had in 1924. It would, he added, have an unfortunate result in disturbing the amicable relations between Japanese and whites in California, which had been established under encouragement from leaders on both sides. He realized, too, that the demand for quota was receiving support from some who believed in maintaining the basic principle of exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, but did not understand the effect of granting quota to Japan. It means practical destruction of the present logical and non-discriminatory barrier against immigration of the unassimilable colored races. Quota, if granted to Japan, he explained, cannot fairly or consistently be refused to China, India and other countries of Asia. The immediate result would be the entrance of over 2,000 Chinese per year under the present system. A showing of facts was sufficient to deter Congress in 1924 from considering quota and he thought it unlikely Congress would reverse that decision on a second showing of the same facts.

### WAGES OF WOMEN AND MINORS.

The Industrial Welfare Commission has just completed the tabulation of wages paid in October, 1927, to women and minors in the mercantile industry of this State. This information is included in the sixth report to the Governor and Legislature of the State.

Number of Mercantile Establishments	San F.	Los A.	State as a Whole
Women and Minors			
Mercantile establishments	733	711	4,431
Women and minors	9,293	15,128	40,724
Per Cent of Women and Minors Receiving Following Weekly Rates of Wages	San Fran.	Los Ang.	State as a Whole
Under \$16	3.5	3.0	3.3
\$16 to \$16.99	19.7	25.3	23.3
\$17 and over	76.8	71.7	73.4
\$30 and over	14.9	10.0	10.5

### MILK WAGON DRIVERS ORGANIZE.

One of the many hopes of organized labor in Long Beach for years reached fulfillment this last week in the organization of the milk wagon drivers. After a lot of hard work on the part of a few of the drivers and the organizing committee of the Central Labor Council, practically all of the drivers of the Crescent and Mountain View Dairies have become members of the Chauffeurs and Teamsters' Union. Those drivers who have not yet affiliated are mostly on the wholesale routes of the two dairies, and are expected to make application at the next meeting.

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**INJUNCTIONS AGAINST CRIME.**

If the injunction maintains law and order in strike times, why can't this system be applied to gunmen, bootleggers and all other law violators? Why not abolish our police and criminal courts?

In one mid-west city, recently, seven men were lined up against a wall and riddled with bullets by a bootlegging mob.

Why can't an injunction judge issue a sweeping edict, "Thou shalt not murder and thou shalt not bootleg?"

Then, if the order is violated, or the judge thinks it may be violated, he can fine and jail—not for murder and bootlegging—but for contempt of court.

The plan is simple and should be as effective as it is supposed to be in cases where workers are involved.

But gunmen and bootleggers can not be enjoined because we are living under government by law.

The claim that injunctions are issued against workers to stop violence is untrue—the purpose is to stop them from doing acts that are not illegal under the law, but are illegal under an alleged "law" that equity courts have developed.

There is no law against workers picketing a plant. It may be said they might threaten or intimidate. In that event, they would no longer be pickets, but would be violators of a criminal statute and punished under the law.

In such case an injunction will not suffice. What is needed is a hurried call for the police reserves.

Injunction attorneys are well aware of this fact, but they dare not tell the truth—that they favor the injunction in industrial disputes because it permits equity courts to enforce its personal "law."

This alleged "law" provides that any interference with the income of an employer is an interference with "property."

Any legal act—when done by striking workers—is illegal if it lessens, or is liable to lessen, the income or prospective income of employers.

By this reasoning workers are thrown into the equity court, where personal rights and constitutional guarantees are submerged in the desire to protect "property."

If workers keep this thought in mind they will understand why the labor injunction is so feverishly defended, and why every effort is made to becloud the issue.

Workers should also keep in mind that a court of law is bound by constitutional guarantees, statutory enactments, precedents and rules that must be observed, or that court will be reversed by a higher court.

A court of equity is unrestricted. The judge is only guided by his conscience and his moods. Under this system one-man government has a free hand.

**BRITISH LABOR GAINS ELECTION.**

The British Labor party won its fourth successive by-election for the House of Commons in the industrial district of Wanssbeck. George Shield has been elected by a plurality of 8,500. He obtained 35,000 votes. This is a majority of 5,603 over the combined Tory (Conservative) and Liberal candidates.

Analysis of the last four "off" elections for the House of Commons show that the Labor party candidates polled 54,901 votes, the Conservatives 41,147 and the Liberals 18,896.

These gains are inspiring workers to greater effort and they are claiming they will sweep the country in the regular election the latter part of May or the first of June. The Labor gains are causing an abandonment of coalition talk with the Liberals against the Tories.

**INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.**

In making out income tax returns, motorists should bear in mind that there are a number of deductions from gross income allowed on account of ownership and operation of an automobile, according to the legal department of the California State Automobile Association. However, the State gasoline tax is not deductible since it is a "distributors' tax." Allowable deductions are:

All sums paid during the calendar year in the form of registration fees, drivers' licenses, county personal property taxes and municipal taxes paid on the automobile.

Interest on money borrowed for the purchase of an automobile, irrespective of whether the car is used for business purposes or for pleasure.

If a passenger car is used wholly for business purposes, all expenses incident to maintenance, including depreciation at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, may be deducted. Where the car is used partly for business and partly for pleasure, the expense may be deducted on a pro rata basis.

Loss sustained by reason of damage to a passenger automobile while being used for pleasure is deductible. The loss, however, must be an actual loss to the person claiming the deduction. If it is compensated for by insurance or otherwise, it is not deductible.

Where a motorist paid damages for injury to a pedestrian, such amount is deductible, provided at the time the injury occurred the car was being used for business.

The amount paid for insurance on automobiles used for business purposes and the amount of finance charges on a car which covers interest and risk on the loan, but not the amount covering the premium on insurance to protect the finance company's interest.

Loss when sustained where an automobile used for business purposes is traded in for a new car may be deducted.

In no case is a loss deductible where it is sustained when an automobile used for pleasure is traded in for a new car. In no case is the amount paid for an automobile used for either business or pleasure allowed as a deduction. This is regarded as a capital investment, but is subject to claim for depreciation when used for business purposes. In the case of purchase by a farmer for strictly farm use, only the expense incident to operation is deductible, as in the case of any other business or professional use.

**FIRE ENGINE CONCERN INVOLVED.**

Minneapolis.—Donald Green, representative of the anti-union American La France & Foamite Corporation, has been indicted on charges of bribing three city aldermen to vote for a \$14,500 contract.

This concern, located in Elmira, N. Y., is warring on union machinists. According to the indictments \$1,500 was used to swing three of the five votes on the city council's fire department committee to favor the La France fire engine over the protest of organized labor. At its first trial the apparatus ran amuck and demolished two automobiles.

One of the aldermen took advantage of the state "squealer's law" and resigned his office after admitting that he received a bribe.

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

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**ON THE COMMUNITY CHEST.**

Some of the children in the public schools have been given the task to write compositions on the Community Chest campaign just opening.

We take pleasure in publishing three of these compositions, written in a manner reflecting credit on their respective authors, both from the standpoint of the head and the heart. Each is to the point and may be read with as much thoughtfulness as the youthful composer evidently bestowed on the subject.

Madlon Arnold, 4-A grade, Peabody school, writes:

"A chest is a big box or trunk which sometimes contains a treasure.

"The Community Chest is a make-believe treasure chest.

"The Community Chest contains a better kind of treasure than gold.

"When we open the lid of our Community Chest we find that the gold we put into it has changed to thoughtfulness, kindness, helpfulness, and love for those in need."

Ethel Stone, 8-B grade, Grattan school, writes:

"Giving is an honor, asking is a pain.  
"Have you ever had to undergo the pain of asking? If so, you realize how it hurts one's pride to beg.

"Make giving an honor and be justified in the thought that it builds the community spirit, saves time and money, promotes the spirit of co-operation, insures justice, divides the cost, and don't you think it makes your own heart a trifle lighter for having done a good deed in behalf of the brothers less fortunate than you?"

The third one is from the pen of Margaret Frederick, 8 grade, Bernal Grammar school, as follows:

"The Community Chest is an organization made up of men and women who have found time and money to assist others who are in need. They also do an important task in impressing the thought upon others.

"This worthy cause was organized so as not to have humanity at the dreaded feet of poverty and grief.

"What this organization has done we will never be able to express in words. It has been serving the unfortunate with love and has been unselfish in its service towards humanity. It has brought joy to many a heart and filled many homes with happiness.

"And what of the people that give? They, in turn, are animated by their sympathy, generosity, patriotism and pride to be of service. This brings to their hearts a feeling true and pure, a feeling of brotherly love.

"They feel they are giving not for charity, but for the beautiful thought of giving and making others comfortable and happy.

"We children should strive to give also so that this feeling might be brought to our hearts, too."

Two hours and five minutes is the latest record of a passenger plane between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The world is growing smaller as well as swifter, and a life of four-score and ten appears to be a long drawn out affair compared with the times of the Patriarchs. We sure live and learn.

**Quality First****UNITED STATES  
LAUNDRY****Telephone  
Market 1721****Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars****WOULD REGULATE OIL; NOT COAL.**

The chairman of the Federal Trade Commission recently joined with the executive board of the American Petroleum Institute (oil producers) to devise methods to check production in this industry.

E. B. Reeser, president of the institute, declared that the meeting was "a red letter day in the oil industry," and that the institute "has definitely gone on record as favoring the use of a 'policeman' to help conserve the nation's greatest natural resources."

The United Mine Workers of America are urging similar legislation for the coal industry, but they are opposed by coal owners who claim such action is unconstitutional.

The government is aiding the oil owners, while the coal owners face an identical situation—overdevelopment and waste for an equally important natural resource.

The oil conservation proposal does not include any reference to workers. The miners' conservation program would outlaw the "yellow dog" and permit this union to function.

Is that the reason why Uncle Sam aids business interests to blow hot in the case of oil and cold in the case of coal?

**CONVICT EXPLOITERS IN IOWA.**

Organized labor is exposing a prison labor scandal in Iowa that would be legalized through the passage of a bill now pending in the Legislature.

The law provides for the state-use system of goods made by convict labor, but the Iowa Board of Control entered into a five-year contract with the Dearborn Company of Chicago under which convicts will manufacture furniture to be sold in the open market. The state will be paid 65 cents a day for each convict. The company will employ bosses and instructors to keep the prisoners at work.

The unionists call attention to the report of a state commission to investigate prison labor contracts. The commission said:

"Whenever the contractor goes in the warden goes out. It is fundamentally wrong for a state to exploit prisoners for profit, and it is not only wrong but foolish when this exploitation is delegated to some profit corporation. No one pretends that a contractor is concerned in any way with the social, moral or physical welfare of the prisoners. The contract system is the worst form of slavery, because it is a delegated form of slavery."

It is estimated that the Dearborn Company will make a profit of \$50,000 a year.

The classification and standardization proposal affecting all city employees is nearing completion, and is in course of submission for consideration and action by the Board of Supervisors.

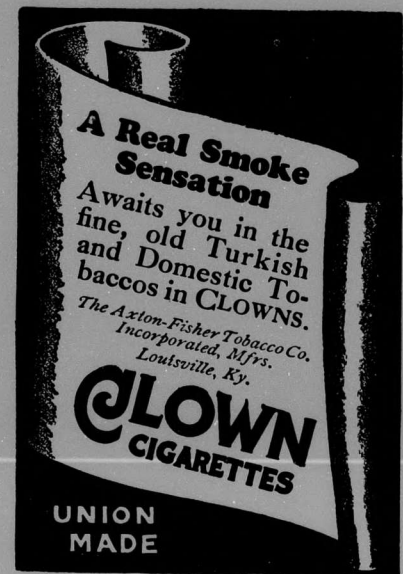
Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS**

Edited by the President of San Francisco  
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are  
requested to forward news items to  
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

International Labor News Service recently sent out a story concerning the long record as a union printer of William W. Maloney. Mr. Maloney, who is 88 years of age, became a member of Columbia Typographical Society of Washington, D. C., in 1861. In 1867 Columbia Typographical Society affiliated with the National Typographical Union. Mr. Maloney's total membership in the above named organized is 67 years, and it is very probable that he is the only living member of the company of printers organized to repel General Early's raid on the capital during the Civil War. Mr. Maloney was the second president of Columbia Typographical Union, and delivered the address of welcome at the convention of the International Typographical Union in 1869.

The following two items are from the Los Angeles Citizen:

"Evidently the absorption and merger of small town dailies in this section is to continue. It is announced that appraisers are at work for the purchase of the Monrovia Daily News by the Copley interests, who own the Monrovia Daily Post. It is said that when completed the Post will be discontinued and the new management will give their entire efforts to publishing the News, which will be the only local paper following consummation of the deal. The News, Monrovia's first and longest established newspaper, has been published by Howard for over seven years."

"Information has been received that at the recent meeting of the International Allied Printing Trades Association held in Washington, the matter of retaining Field Secretary Walter W. Barrett was given extended consideration. It was finally determined that his services would be continued during the next four months, or until the meeting of the board in June at Indianapolis, at which time his services would be dispensed with, unless they were continued by a unanimous vote of the members of the board of governors. This matter has caused considerable agitation throughout Allied Printing Trades Council circles for some time. Barrett is a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and was at one time first vice-president of the I. T. U."

The secretary of the local Allied Printing Trades Council was called to Sacramento on Wednesday afternoon, attended a committee meeting that evening and returned on Thursday. There are four or five measures on the calendar of great importance to the printing trades craft, and Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council has delegated W. E. Steineck to remain in Sacramento during the session or until these bills are disposed of. Cal Doggett, representing the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, has been ordered by George L. Berry of that organization to remain in Sacramento until the bills of interest to the printing trades crafts are disposed of. There is to be another committee meeting with reference to bills affecting the printing trades crafts next week, and the local Allied Council has been requested to have a representative present.

Harry C. Trimble, 76 years of age, recently retired after 58 years' continuous service in the composing room of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The manager of the Cleveland Plain Dealer the first of this month retired Louis Rasch, who had been employed in their composing room 43 years. Mr. Rasch will receive a pension from the newspaper as well as one from the International Typographical Union.

Typographical Topics desires to thank Charles Crawford, president of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, for a copy of "The C. M. B. S.," official publication of the society. Volume 1, No. 1, was issued on February 26th, being 16 pages in size, crammed with well-written and interesting articles from cover to cover. Mr. Crawford states that the society expects to make the C. M. B. S. a monthly publication.

Following are a few paragraphs from a lengthy article dealing with the Albany lockout in Editor and Publisher of February 23rd:

"The report of jobs open in the newspaper plants is said to have tempted many of the strikers to seek their old jobs, but as far as could be learned none have applied for employment as yet." (Perhaps some reader may be able to make sense of the foregoing.) \* \* \* "Widespread attention was attracted in the Sunday edition of the Times-Union of a week ago (printed by strike breakers) with the appearance of a sentence at the end of a Durant automobile puff item which read: 'The 1929 model Durant is no dam good; don't buy one.' \* \* \* "Circulation managers of all three open shop newspapers report steady gains in the last few weeks. The Times-Union for the last two weeks has been expending an average of \$90.00 a day on combination, circulation-classified advertising promotion stunt in which the names of 25 persons selected at random from the city directory appear each day among the classified ads. The lucky ones have their gas and electric bills for the past month paid by the Times-Union."

**Chronicle Chapel Notes.**

At the various automobile shows which have been held in this city we have all noticed what has been the latest in automobile bodies, upholstery, motors, tops, etc. In this note it is tops that we wish to discuss. The very latest in the one-man top for the linotype operator who works in the sun has made its introduction to the operators of this chapel. "Mickey" McDermott is the inventor and at present the only user. It consists of one section of any newspaper, preferably the first section, with the bottom of the fold down the back of the head and the top part forming an awning over the face. It is very practical, but care must be exercised, in that it is very easily set fire to if one lights his cigarette with much flame.

Asked if there was a story in the paper concerning the ball game between the Examiner and the Chronicle, one of the ball players replied in this manner: "Naw, we lost, but you can find one in the Examiner." Well, anyway, revenge was had by the Examiner, who won the second game of what was termed the "Morning Newspaper Championship." A swell game was turned in by Johnny Sullivan, who dished up the slants for our boys, but the breaks were against him. Nelson also turned in some heavy hitting. Roach and Clover of the Examiner nine did the heavy stick work for that brigade.

Our Mr. Dave Anley suffered golfballitis of the arm during the latter part of last week. It appears that Dave had slammed the little white pill for about 950 yards (?), but on arriving at the spot where the ball was supposed to be lying, it could not be found. Dave and his partners looked every-

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where; even looked in the gopher holes. Dave put his hand and arm down one hole and Mr. Gopher resented the intrusion to his home and promptly showed his dislike for the human arm by biting it, consequently golfballitis set in.

The new home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McCallum has just been completed and they moved into it last Tuesday. It is located on 29th avenue, between Judah and Kirkham streets, in the Sunset District. The McCallums can almost be counted as Sunset pioneers, having for several years lived on 28th avenue.

Tom Boyle showed class the other evening; so much class, in fact, that he worked on seven different linotype machines and still was able to stagger to the "N" car after the shift ended. Few men, indeed, aspire to work seven in one evening. Tome was an orphan that evening, so he took a machine where he could find one without an operator.

"Hey! Get off my toe, you wrong font," newly-married Raymond Butcher was heard to shout at some one. Inquiry was made as to the reason and he informed all and sundry that he had been playing handball and no flat iron had been dropped on his tootsies.

Billy Nagle returned to work after a long time away from a linotype machine. Welcome back, Bill!

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

### CATCH PHRASES LULL PUBLIC.

Omaha, Neb.—Old age, poverty and unemployment menace this country, said Dr. John A. Lapp, professor of sociology, Marquette University, in an address to a group of advertising men in this city. The speaker is former president of the National Council of Social Work.

Poverty is not abolished and there is no present indication that it will be, said Dr. Lapp. The very cause of poverty—lack of means of livelihood—is increasing. Old age is a greater menace than ever.

The speaker expressed disapproval of President Coolidge's economy program and criticized Henry Ford's statement that there is a job for every man in this country.

Dr. Lapp submitted the same cold analysis to various catch phrases and fallacies that pass as social facts.

He attacked the claim that poverty is decreasing, that cities have "crime waves," that most criminals come from the ranks of foreign-born persons and children of foreign-born persons, and that taxes can be lowered without slashing expenditures for service and improvements that the public demand.

Dr. Lapp declared that statistics are a sort of hocus-pocus and are not reliable.

"Crime waves," he asserted, "are imaginative creations of a certain type of newspapers. Statistics show that the greater percentage of United States criminals are not foreign born or the children of foreign-born parents."

The speaker predicted that taxes will continue to go up and that some day statistics will regain the confidence of the public reposed in them.



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And the gold of the poppy

Shall ever be seen.

The Golden Gate set in a lyre;

With a sunset fire.

The soul will never tire.

High mountains—Whitney, Shasta,

Hard is the climb. Man is the master.

Rich is the soil!

Where lemon and orange flourish,

Which snow-fed rivers nourish.

Pioneers, South of Market Street, the blessed.

California, "The Golden State of the West!"

—E. D. FLINT.

Los Gatos, Nov. 2, 1928.

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Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1929

Bad men spring from bad things; hence let us correct the things.—Victor Hugo.

San Francisco seems to be awakening to its needs for expansion and enterprise. Even its Chamber of Commerce has a slight infection of the new spirit. It has really gone on record to accept and tolerate a new railroad into San Francisco, the Western Pacific, the rival of the S. P., for developing the State of California, hitherto in the grasp of the conquistador and matador of the domain of the Padres. It is reported that Philip J. Fay, president of the Chamber, told of the weekly meetings held by San Francisco and Peninsula groups and has been urging that "we must be alert to grasp our opportunities. Also C. A. Fleming, the industrial director of the Chamber, states that 2700 prospects are now on his books and that his advertising campaign brought 810 direct inquiries. Also a number of bills are being fathered at Sacramento to aid us in extending our harbor and seawall, to accommodate shipping and commerce. All of which is at least good to read. But like all such things, somebody else will have to lead when the real spirit moves us into action.

In the family of every trade unionist the husband represents the earning power and the wife the purchasing power in the economic life of that family. And in a million trade union families the said powers are increased a million fold. Think then of the aggregate effect of using those powers for the benefit or to the detriment of the organized labor movement. That family is wise where the union-earned money is habitually spent for union-made goods and contributes to provide a market for union goods or services. And that family is not only foolish but false toward its own interests when it fails to use its economic powers for the benefit of organized labor in general whenever and wherever possible. It will soon be of moment to know who is and who is not a faithful or a false trade unionist. And as soon as that question becomes a live question anywhere, there can be but one result from its agitation. There is going to be a lot of truer, better and wiser trade union families and members in that community. And there is going to be a good market from then on in that community for union-made goods and services. Let us all hasten that day in every place where a union exists.

## About That City Manager

Last summer the City Manager seemed to be coming just around the corner. Today he is farther off than ever. How did it come that the movement for a city manager charter fell so flat that not a whisper or even a whimper is now heard in the quarters of the city where it was such a favorite topic only a year ago? It may have been one of those feelers that the Governmental Bureau of Research was casting out at the suggestion of its sponsors, in order to work out some scheme of city government in better taste to believe in engineering and scientific management. One newspaper, at the probable suggestion of its absentee owner or owners, and the aforesaid expert organization, promoted the city manager plan. But however much coloring was put into the mixture, it failed and was doomed to an early kibosh in the parlance of the mob.

While not admiring the proposed city dictatorship ventilated before the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors, it appeared reasonable to allow that some fundamental changes in our city government need to be and should be worked out, in order to make the management of our city's affairs more efficient and satisfactory.

As is natural in any such investigation, one always begins at the top, and it is therefore proper to begin with the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors, representing the executive and legislative arms of the city. And in the aforesaid proposal for a city manager, the proponents turned first their guns on the Mayor. How to preserve the dignity of the office but reduce its powers and responsibilities was the problem. And the said governmental vademecum suggested that we have practically two mayors.

It was said substantially, if not in identical words and figures of speech, something that we read about the Mayor of New York, now obscured by the Comptroller, and the Aldermen reduced to a rubber stamp by the enlargement of the functions of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment. Thus we read about the future mayor, modeled after New York:

"The heavy burden of the Mayor's administrative duties has of late been overshadowed by his many social obligations. He is in demand at banquets of the shipping and insurance men and the functions of the South of Market Boys. Every national guest from the Orient who passes through the great port must be suitably welcomed, along with a lot of other distinguished guests not so obviously entitled to this distinction. This is regarded as good for the business life of the city and the regional planning ideal. To many it is as essential that the Mayor shall lead the grand ball of the Switzer Verein or a delegation from Borneo as that he listen to the pros and cons of the debate in the Board of Supervisors on the granting of a permit for a filling station," etc., etc. But, as was said by eminent authority in similar cases: "No Mayor can serve two masters. If he loves after-dinner speeches he will in all likelihood have no headaches from reports of the public utility committee. It may be, as some facetiously and others seriously propose, that we need two mayors—a decorative mayor, and an executive mayor, a cheer leader and a civic leader."

In similar vein, though not as pointed, but nevertheless, ominous enough for the tranquillity of soul of our honored members of the Board of Supervisors, it was suggested in matter of fact tone and casual side-remarks, that it might be wise to take away from the supervisors powers of granting laundry and boiler permits and regulating public utilities. It was not perfunctorily but earnestly proposed to amend the charter at once to turn over all legislation and management of our growing utility properties to a commission, independent of both the people and the mayor and the supervisors, to do with as to them might seem best and proper.

That was probably the straw that broke the camel's back. And since the defeat of that amendment, we have had a good rest from the city manager planners. So now the good people of this city will have to think out some new sort of plan for a city government. And we respectfully suggest that everybody who has ideas on the subject turn his or her thoughts in that direction, and see what we will get—in the form of plans that we can knock down.

Perhaps, after all, the situation is not quite as desperate as some people would have us imagine. It may be, and probably is so, that we need local adjustments, and not overburden our mayor and supervisors with unimportant details that might equally well be handled by subordinate officials. And it is also certain, that, if the proposal to consolidate San Mateo and San Francisco should succeed, a readjustment of our governmental functions will be necessary. Of one thing we may rest assured, however, and that is, that fundamentally our city government is sound, and needs no revolutionary change, so long as the people have the last say as to public policy and expenditures, improvements, taxes, bond issues, and all the important matters with which government is concerned and for which it is instituted, tolerated, designed and voted into office.



### THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Power brutality seems to have reached its zenith of sadism in Michigan when a school boy was given the "third degree" in an attempt to wring from him a confession of guilt of a terrible murder with which, it has been definitely established, he had no connection. According to newspaper accounts the youth was sent into a room where there were deep shadows in the corners but a fierce white light beating upon the mutilated body of the girl he loved. He was forced to stand there for hours, holding the cold hand of the corpse, his other hand resting on her bruised shoulder, looking at the ghastly wounds on her head. Finally the dreadful "third degree" questioning, accusation and merciless pressure began. Over and over again through the weary hours of the night of horror the lad was plied with the question: "Why did you do this thing?" Again and again the monotonous question was repeated, droning into his ears slowly at times, then louder and fiercer: "Why did you do this thing?" Hour after hour staring with horrible fascination at the great gaping wound above the white face of the girl, the youth withstood the pressure that would have broken down a less strong character than the innocent and tortured youth. The stricken boy says the awful picture is burned into his mind. The scene will linger with him forever and no one may say what a blight it will be on his life. He is struggling slowly out from under the nightmare of the experience and tells his school-fellows he has been "through the depths of hell." Another has confessed to the crime and the boy who underwent the terror of the brutishness of the police was completely exonerated of any knowledge or complicity in the crime. The sadism of the psycho-neurotic who murdered the girl was all but over-shadowed by that of the police officials, yet the public sits serenely and permits such inquisitorial institutions as the torture chamber of the police "third degree." The bestial methods that the average police detective can devise to wring confessions from guilty or innocent would bring a blush of shame to the cheek of Caligula or Tourquemade or the Borgias.

It is an interesting coincidence that the Federal Trade Commission, perhaps purely by chance, put the finishing touches upon its inquiry into Power Trust propaganda just as the campaign orators were flourishing their most ardent metaphors, making the welkin ring and the stump shiver with the fervor and power of their blastings. The public has learned much about dishonesty before the public in these last few weeks and months. It has seen how lawyers, doctors, professors, publicists and others of the professional side of life, have sold their standing for a mess of Power Trust gold. And there has been a new understanding by the public of the fact that while it is legitimate for a man to say, "As a representative of a power company I am for its interests," it is not legitimate for a man to say, "I am a professor and as such I believe the power interests should be treated thus and so," without adding that he is being secretly paid for saying what he says. It is legitimate to be in the open; it is unfair to speak from behind a mask of impartiality to plead a partisan cause.

What is the use of preaching social equality to the indigent and miserable? How can men combine and organize when their one thought is for their daily bread, and that secure only for a day?—Thorold Rogers.

### WIT AT RANDOM

"When will Bob be out of the infirmary?"  
"Not for quite a while."  
"I'm sorry to hear it. Did you see his doctor?"  
"No, I saw his nurse."

"So your name is George Washington," mused the old lady.

"Yessum," replied the small colored boy.

"I'll bet you try hard to be like him, don't you?"

"Lak who?"

"Why, like George Washington, of course."

"Ah kaint help bein' lak Jawdge Washington, 'cause dat's who Ah is."—Central News.

The young judge had a bootlegger before him. It was his first case, and he was undecided as to what to do with the offender. Excusing himself for a moment he stepped into the corridor and met an old-time jurist.

"Oh, Judge," he said, "I've a bootlegger before me, and I don't know what to give him."

"Well," replied the old timer, don't give him more than \$4 a pint—that's all I ever give."—The Bookan Wrap.

An old man who was called into the witness box happened to be rather short-sighted, and went up the stairs which led to the bench instead of those that led to the box.

The magistrate, a man with a remarkable sense of humor, smiled.

"Do you want to be a magistrate like me, then?" he asked, good-naturedly.

"To be sure, your Honor," came the jovial answer. "I'm an old man now, an' maybe it's all I'm good for."—Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

If ever you have wondered what a "Chinese puzzle" is, have a look at the strange case of Me Tu. Me Tu is a Chinese. Really he is two Chinese. Or is he? You see, it becomes involved right at the outset. And when you consider the bull-fiddle and the tomcat, the neighbors, the constable and the judge, you have a Chinese puzzle if ever there was one.

Was there a laundry? Of course; still is, for that matter. It is at 1921 Sherman street.

The neighbors had complained that Me Tu, the bull-fiddle and the tomcat constituted a trio that for unalloyed noise had few equals and positively no superiors. When Me Tu began sawing on the bull-fiddle and the tomcat got under way with his shrill arias the resultant cacophony was suggestive of a Gershwin rhapsody played on an untuned calliope in competition with two dozen riveting machines.

Constable George Harrison went to the laundry to arrest Me Tu. He saw no one.

"Where," he demanded, "is Me Tu?"

Two Chinese as alike as the inevitable two peas in a pod, bobbed from behind the counter.

"And which," inquired the constable, "is Me Tu?"

"Me Tu," said the Chinese nearest the mangle.

"Me Tu," said the Chinese by the bundle rack.

The constable took the two Me Tu's before Justice of the Peace Samuel Harrison. He, too, was perplexed; but he devised a solution.

"Put them both in that closet," he said, pointing. "Turn them around and when I shout 'Me Tu,' the first one to jump out is the Me Tu we want."

It was done.

"Me Tu!" cried the court.

The two Chinese came forth in a dead heat.

"Enough of this," said the court, which had its own idea of solving a Chinese puzzle, and fined them both.—Chronicle, Evanston, Ill.

### LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What local typographical union has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary?

A.—Springfield, Ill., Typographical Union.

Q.—What system of co-operation endorsed by the American Federation of Labor was recently praised in the United States Senate?

A.—The Rochdale system. Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa described the system and told of its beginning and history. In the course of his address he said that "Co-operative economics promises more for civilization than any other economic theory ever devised by the mind of man."

Q.—When was the first great strike of bituminous coal miners?

A.—In 1894. It affected all soft coal regions except West Virginia.

Q.—How does fatigue manifest itself in the workroom?

A.—Answering this question recently Dr. James S. Walton of the New York State Department of Health said that fatigue in the workroom shows first in the slowing of the speed of operation, second in a decreasing rate of accuracy, and third, by an increasing number of accidents.

Q.—Are there any union label crackers?

A.—Yes. The crackers made by Thomas & Clarke, Peoria, Ill., have the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Q.—What labor bank recently increased its interest rates on savings deposits?

A.—The Federation Bank and Trust Company of New York, which began on January 1st the payment of 4½ per cent interest on all special and savings deposits.

Q.—Who is Miss Francis Perkins and to what office was she recently appointed?

A.—Miss Perkins is a well known sociologist who has for many years taken a leading part in work for labor legislation. She was appointed Industrial Commissioner of New York by Governor Roosevelt on January 1st.

Q.—What bill for miners' relief was endorsed by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The Watson-Rathbone bill, which provides for the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in bituminous coal; for consolidations, mergers and co-operative marketing; for regulating the fuel supply of interstate carriers; for creating a bituminous coal commission and for other purposes.

Q.—Where and when will the American Federation of Musicians hold its next annual convention?

A.—At Denver, Colo., beginning May 20th. The last previous convention of the organization in Denver was held 28 years ago.

Q.—What Catholic clergyman recently said that in fighting the injunction organized labor is "making a very definite and a very real contribution to the preservation of human liberty in the United States?"

A.—Father John W. Maguire, president of St. Viator College, Bourbonnais, Ill., in addressing the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor.



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### FIRST "YELLOW DOG" CONTRACT.

Columbus, Ohio.—Esau signed the first "yellow dog" contract when he sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, said John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, at a public hearing in the state capitol on an anti-"yellow dog" bill.

"Esau was hungry, just as workers and their dependents are hungry," said Mr. Frey. "Esau could only secure food by selling his birthright to his brother Jacob, just as workers waive their right to join a trade union as the price for securing employment."

Mr. Frey quoted decisions by the United States Supreme Court and by state courts that free will and absence of duress is a factor in every contract, and that such an instrument is illegal when one of the parties take an unfair advantage of the other.

Frey, as president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, led organized labor's fight against the "yellow dog" before the last State Legislature.

The unionists were upheld in the State Senate by a vote of 29 to 3, but opponents forced additional hearings in the House. Later the steering committee sidetracked the bill by trickery seldom equaled in legislative history.

A feature of the contest was a strong opinion by State's Attorney General Turner that the bill was constitutional.

## Retail Clerks

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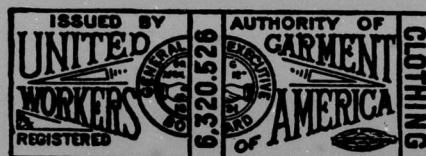
## Cooks and Waiters

35 SIXTH ST.  
Cor Stevenson

1730 FILLMORE ST.  
Near Sutter

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*It's Same Overall!*  
UNION MADE

### CONSTITUTION IGNORED.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Public work contractors killed a bill in the State Legislature which would make the eight-hour law on public work enforceable. This action was taken despite a clear provision in the State Constitution that "eight hours' actual work shall constitute a day's work in the mines and on public work in this state." Another provision provides that "it shall be the duty of the State Legislature to enact such laws as will carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution."

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

### SOUTH O' MARKET

(Dedicated to the South o' Market Street Boys)  
Put me somewhere South of Market,  
Where there's nothing else but dust,  
Where the lads are all a-hustling,  
And where everything's gone bust.  
Where the buildings that are standing  
Seem to gape and blindly stare  
At the damndest, finest ruins ever gazed at anywhere.

Bully ruins, bricks and wall,  
Through the night I've heard them call,  
Kind o' sorry for each other,  
That they had to burn and fall.  
From the Ferry to Van Ness,  
You're a God-forsaken mess,  
But the damndest, finest ruins,  
Nothing more or nothing less.

The strangers that come rubbering and hunting  
souvenirs,  
The fools, they try to tell us it will take a million  
years  
Before we can get started, so why not come and  
live  
And build our homes and factories on the land  
they've yot to give.  
Got to give! Why, bless my soul, I'd rather dig  
a hole  
And live right in the ashes, than even move to  
Oakland Mole.  
If they'd give me my pick of their buildings, tall  
and slick,  
In the ruins South o' Market I'd rather be a brick.  
CHARLEY YOUNG.

### SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"It so happens that in the aftermath of the war the intelligence unit of the Army, and especially some of the reserve officers who were in that unit during the war, have taken upon themselves activities in prying into the private affairs and viewpoints of their fellow citizens.

"They have become the keepers, so to speak, of their brothers' patriotism. Every one's loyalty is measured by them by the volume of shouting for larger Army and bigger Navy. Most of these amateur sleuths—branding others as pacifists because they seek to prevent another world war—got themselves in the intelligence unit and kept from being sent across, because they were too yellow themselves to get in any combatant branch of the Army."—Representative Fiorello La Guardia of New York.

### EXPERIENCE BEST EDUCATOR.

By Gustave Geiges,

President American Federation of Full Fashioned  
Hosiery Workers.

There is no better way of educating oneself in the practical problems of psychology, sociology, economics, publicity, public speaking, and a host of other subjects, than to engage in real work of organization. An intelligently conducted agitation for improved conditions and better relations in industry is the most effective form of mass education we can engage in today.

Our principal job first, last and all the time is to organize the unorganized. Practically everything we do is, or should be, a means to that end. We must put new fire and zeal into this work, because each year we see more clearly that the only practical possibility we have of meeting the newer problems of large scale production is through complete organization of all key industries.

We can not master the problems of the replacement of workers by machinery unless we have organization. We can not do anything useful about the problem of unemployment, seasonal unemployment, child labor, night work and the danger of southern competition.



## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

### Minutes of February 20th Meeting

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, February 20th.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams and on roll call all officers were present. J. C. Willis acted as vice-president.

**Minutes**—Of meeting held February 6th were approved as read.

**Credentials**—The following delegates were seated: Cooks' Union No. 44, M. J. Singer and Steve Harris; Musicians' Union No. 6, Ed Harris. New credentials from Steam Shovelmen's Union No. 45 for Hans Puttrich and H. J. Wolle. The delegates not being present were not seated.

**Communications**—Filed: From the Ladies' Auxiliary, minutes read and filed. From the Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From Cigar Makers' Union No. 228, circular letter requesting a demand for their Blue Union Label on cigar boxes, filed. From Workers' Education Bureau of America, convention call, same to be held in Washington, D. C., filed. From South of Market Boys, Inc., announcing their 23 years after ball to be held Saturday, April 20th, in New Dreamland auditorium, filed.

**Reports of Committees**—Agitation Committee recommended that unions issue fair lists for the League to distribute; that the League endeavor to be represented at the State Building Trades convention held in this city beginning March 19th; that a special committee be appointed to devise ways and means to hold a General Union Labor Exhibit some time this fall. All were adopted.

**Report of Secretary**—That he visited stores during the day and unions at night. Had sent out the yearly report letter to all unions. Was still working on the union label reel. In the matter of a case for the automatic machine same was laid over for further investigation.

**Report of Unions**—Miscellaneous Union No. 110 reported the reduction of wages in the Dairy Lunches was voted down; are sending to the union for help; look for the House Card in all restaurants. Waiters No. 30 report they and Cooks No. 44 are endeavoring to get sanitary regulation for the smaller lunch houses which are often in such a condition that if inspected they would have to close up; also report that in some cases in order to reduce overhead cost they are substituting women for men. Cooks No. 44 report they had trouble with the LaSalle Cafe. Tailors report their organizing campaign was successful for a while but business is slow just now and that firms such as McMahon & Keyer, McDonald & Collett, Joe Poheim and Stiegler are not union and that Dubuc & Co., House of Oliver, Clancy, Roth's Fine Tailors and V. Shilton use the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which is a dual organization. Musicians' Union No. 6 report the Embassy Theatre is still unfair. Carpenters No. 483 report they are sending delegates to the State Council of Carpenters at Sacramento and to the State Building Trades Council convention in San Francisco. Cracker Bakers elected officers and say business is slow. The girls working for the Grandma Cookie Co. are now organized and expect to get those working for the Continental Baking Co. Auto Mechanics have a fair shop list and ask you to patronize the shops listed thereon.

Glove Workers say business is good. Look for their label. Sign Painters state it is quiet now. Want to know if the Mutual Stores are union. As far as the store employees are concerned they are not and refuse to recognize the Grocery Clerks Union. Garment Cutters report work slow and state that the Chinese factories work their women employees over eight hours a day. Carpet Mechanics state business is picking up again. Millmen, Piledrivers, Elevator Constructors, Steam-

fitters, say it is quiet. Will send delegates to the Building Trades convention. Window Cleaners complain of a clothier in the Mission District but expect to get matters adjusted. Molders report things fair. Grocery Clerks, all big chain stores unfair. Office Employees against the standardization of salaries. Ladies' Auxiliary is busy demanding the union label, card and button. Will hold a Bunco party Saturday, March 9th, at 280 Bixby Street, with prizes and refreshments; tickets 25 cents.

**New Business**—Installation of officers. Moved and seconded to rent office space to Grocery Clerks Union. Request Cleaners and Dyers Union for a fair list of shops.

**Receipts, \$123.15. Bills paid, \$100.40.**

**Adjournment**—Meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m., to meet Wednesday, March 6th, when a new picture will be shown.

"No union-earned money except for union-labelled goods and union service."

Fraternal submitted,

W. G. DESEPTTE, Secretary.

### MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trade Union Promotional League held their meeting February 20th, in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp St. Meeting was called to order at 8:10 p. m. by the president, Mrs. W. G. Desepte.

**Roll Call**—All officers present.

**Minutes**—Of the previous meeting read and approved.

**Communications**—Read and filed.

**Reports of Committees**—Very good progress.

**Unfinished Business**—None.

**New Business**—A very lengthy discussion about changing our meetings to once a month. It was moved, seconded and carried that we continue to meet every first and third Wednesday at 8 p. m.

One officer and one new member were given the obligation.

The first vice-president, Mrs. J. R. Gerhart, will give a Bunco party at her home on March 9th (Saturday evening). There will be very attractive prizes and refreshments will be served.

Mrs. J. R. Gerhart, 280 Bixbee Street, and members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, extend a cordial invitation to all friends and members and delegates of the T. U. P. L. We will assure you of a very enjoyable evening.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Report of the Legislative Agent, Secretary John A. O'Connell, will be the feature tonight and for the following Friday nights until the end of the present session of the Legislature at Sacramento. In years past these reports, given impromptu and in the celebrated style of the secretary of our local labor assembly, have been the drawing card for delegates as well as others in past years, and it is likely, if not absolutely certain, that the said reports will be equally interesting and appreciated during the present session. The meetings are open to the public and thus any one will have the chance of hearing news not always able to get into the Record or in the daily press.

A teacher recently asked her class: "What composes the United States Congress?" A boy answered: "The United States Senate." The teacher said: "Is there not an inferior body?" "No," said the pupil, "there is no inferior body."

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Bowig A. R. Fennimore



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**SCHRADER'S**  
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**POWDER**  
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.  
Embassy Theatre  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Regent Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

### DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.



## Brief Items of Interest

The following trade unionists passed away last week:

Marion T. Piersol of the printers; Theodore Christiansen of the letter carriers; Martin J. Noonan of the tailors; John Stevenson of the bridge and structural iron workers; Frederick C. Bell of the musicians; Daniel McClernon of the tile setters; Chas. A. Rappold of the molders; and Thomas Roe of the boilermakers.

Another mass meeting in behalf of the movement to secure a pardon for Mooney and Billings has been called for Wednesday evening, April 24th, at the Exposition Auditorium.

When it comes to levy taxes for the support of the State Government the State Legislature can act with despatch and unanimity. The first of the measures to carry into effect the taxation of banks and corporations, as voted by the people last November, has passed both houses and will be signed by the Governor in time to go into effect on March 1st.

Superior Judge C. L. Goodell has banished from California for life David E. Bowe, 24, gunman, who had pleaded guilty to a holdup and was up for probation. Instead of granting probation, the court imposed a sentence, the maximum of which was 14 years, but suspended it, saying: "Go back to Oregon, where you came from, and if, during your life, you again set foot in California, this suspended sentence will become effective."

### THE "UNION" STORE

*Just a little—  
better than the rest!*

*We have put—  
into these shoes*

*Just a little—  
better sole leather!*

*Just a little—  
better upper stock!*

*Just a little—  
more style!*

*Making them the best  
MEN'S SHOES*

at 6<sup>50</sup>

*Philadelphia  
Shoe Co.*

825 MARKET STREET  
THE "UNION" STORE

The Culinary Unions report that the recent proposal of dairy lunches for a cut in wages has been voted down by them, and there will no attempt made to undertake any such reduction in wages. A movement is also on foot to secure sanitary inspection of the great number of small eating houses which generally lack in sanitary facilities and should be made to conform to the rules established by the Board of Health. Where insufficient, an ordinance will provide proper sanitation and inspection of such places.

De Witt C. Treat, manager of the Mission Savings Bank, was Saturday reappointed for another five-year term to the board of administration of the Municipal Employees' Retirement System. Treat has been a member of the board for 10 years, and is one of the four citizens named to the board which also has four ex-officio members.

Edward Flore, president of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union, has communicated with local representatives in this city that he intends to visit San Francisco in the latter part of this month, for the purpose of assisting the local unions in determining their future policies and activities in the line of thorough co-operation and united action in regard to wage scales and working conditions, and to eliminate existing differences in various classifications of work.

Christopher Morrison, father of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, died at Walkerton, Ontario. He was 95. The American Federation of Labor secretary was in Miami, Fla., in attendance at the quarterly meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council at the time. He immediately left for Canada and reached his father's home in time for the funeral.

The wife of Mr. Morrison, Sr., died a few years ago.

The Great Northern, Santa Fe and Western Pacific railroads are pressing hard against the Southern Pacific to share with it the development of transportation facilities on the Pacific Coast. Their applications are now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Obsolete quarters for enlisted men and ramshackle temporary hospital buildings at the Presidio are destined to be replaced by new buildings, if appropriations for the purpose can be passed during the last few days of the present congress. But if a filibuster should develop, they will have to wait another year, though the delay would be inexcusable.

The charter amendments adopted by the San Francisco voters last November, excepting the one relative to detective sergeants, are now in effect, having received the official signatures of the officers of the state legislature. The one refused approval would have legislated out of office two prominent police officials, through an error in drafting the amendment. It is the first charter amendment on record that failed to receive adoption by the legislature.

First Darkey—"What fo' you name yo' baby 'Electricity,' Mose?"

Second Darkey—"Well, mah name am Mose, and mah wife's name am Dinah, and if Dinahmose don't make electricity, what does dey make?"—Open Road.

Continued survival of the Anti-Saloon League after the disappearance of the saloon is explained by the fact that as long as whiskey is here it will need a chaser."—Virginian-Pilot.

### GEORGE B. BENHAM PASSES.

The death last Monday, after a lingering sickness, of George B. Benham, removed another figure in San Francisco's political life before and after the earthquake and fire of 1906. Mr. Benham was president of the San Francisco Labor Council for several terms up to 1904, when he was succeeded by John O. Walsh after one of the most hectic elections in local labor history. He was a printing pressman by trade, and later became chief deputy tax collector under Tax Collector Harry Scott. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was assistant district attorney under William H. Langdon. With the passing of the union labor administrations under Schmitz and McCarthy, he devoted himself exclusively to his law practice. Surviving relatives are a sister, Mrs. Grace Raffington of San Diego, and two nieces, Mrs. Kathleen Robinson of San Diego and Louise Dickover of Los Angeles. He was a brilliant speaker and at one time very popular in labor circles.

### COSTS FAKED BY POWER TRUST.

Costs are faked by the Electric Bond and Share Company, Judge Robert E. Healy, chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, told the Southern New York District Court.

The company opposes the commission's attempt to investigate its books as part of the probe of public utilities, ordered by the Senate.

The company is a holding concern, but, according to Judge Healy, dominates the affairs of 150 public utility companies in 22 states. He charged that the company collects profits on the electric service of nearly 1,000 communities through contract fees and dummy stock deals.

Congress must know this cost, Healy declared, to determine whether the fees are honest or if they are "a mere device for getting a special dividend for a privileged class of stockholders."

The 150 companies paying for these services have a total of 1,156 directorships. Of these 413 are held by only 42 men, each of whom is a director or officer of the Bond and Share Company. Judge Healy told the court. He added:

"The presidents of 33 out of 62 operating subsidiaries of the National Power and Light Company are officers and employees of the Electric Bond and Share Company."

Congress will have to face the problem of legislating on this subject, the commission's attorney said. To inform Congress fully, he declared, the commission must learn whether stock holdings and contracts like these of the Bond and Share Company tend to create a monopoly.

### RAIL TRAVEL DROPS

The automobile dealt a hard blow to railroad passenger travel last year, according to statistics compiled by Railway Age. The number of passengers, 788,000,000, was the smallest of any year since 1905. The number of passenger miles, 31,635,000,000, was smaller than in any year since 1909. The number of miles traveled by the average train traveler, 264, was the lowest in the period from 1889 to 1929.

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



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